The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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March 31, 1871.

Wood's Object Lessons
IN BOTANY.

Select Miscellany.

A SINGULAR DUEL.

Major Budford, called by way of eminence, "the Major," was the most noted duelist of the day. A dead shot, a perfect master of the fence, and in his enmities, utterly relentless, his name had become a terror to all who knew him.

In the midst of a knot of admiring friends, one day, the Major was discussing his last "affair," and complacently explained how it came that he mortally wounded his adversary, instead of killing him on the spot, when one of two gentlemen standing within hearing, suddenly advanced and struck him in the face. The spectators stood aghast. What could have tempted the stranger to rush thus madly upon his fate? He was an old man. Already to appearance, had three score and ten years passed over his head. He must, indeed, have been weary of life, whose brief remnant he was ready to cast away so recklessly.

The Major was astonished. The very audacity of the act struck him with amazement.

"Is the provocation sufficient, or must I repeat it?" inquired his assailant.

The Major's first impulse was to return blow for blow. But fierce and violent as were his passions, he had schooled himself to complete mastery over them, and a moment's reflection told him how bootless, under such circumstances, would be a public brawl. The indignity he had received would admit of but one reparation, and that he determined to lose no time in seeking.

"The insult is sufficient," he answered, with forced calmness. "Oblige me by naming a friend—for your own name I care not—to whom I may refer one of my own."

"This gentleman," replied the other, resuming the arm of his companion, "will return here in an hour, to confer with any one you may designate."

And the two strangers took their leave together.

At sunrise, on the following morning, the principals and their seconds made their appearance on the ground selected. No one else was present—not even a surgeon. The Major in his own past experience, never required one; and his opponent, it was plain, was careless of the consequence.

There was no necessity for delay. The preliminaries had been settled. The parties were to fight with pistols, at ten paces, the combat to continue until one or both had fallen. One condition had been insisted on by the stranger, which called an indignant blush to the Major's cheek, as it seemed to imply an imputation upon his honor, though he submitted to it with the best grace he could. It was that before placing the combatants the bodies of both should be inspected, to see that no secret protective device was employed by either.

The ground was measured, and the men placed. There was a marked contrast between the two in more respects than [illegible] of years. The old man, erect and motionless as a statue, his white locks floating in the breeze, never once looked at his antagonist, though his side was turned. His face was stern and determined, but had nothing malignant in it. The Major, on the other hand, glared fiercely at his foe, seeming even to grudge him the few moments of life yet eked out to him.

"Were he my father, I would kill him!" he answered audibly, to some whispered expostulation of his second, who was evidently touched by the old man's venerable appearance.

The pistols were put in the hands of the principals, and the giving of the word explained.

"Gentlemen, are you ready?"

"Ready," both answered.

Still the old man moved not, nor did he direct a single glance at his adversary. His eyes were fixed in front. His attitude was one of rapt attention. He seemed like one listening intently.

"Fire!"

Without changing the direction of his gaze, or other movement than that of his arm, which rose with the precision of a nicely adjusted machine, the old man brought his pistol to the level of his enemy's breast. For an instant he held it there. Still no look in the direction it pointed. Still the same appearance of eager listening.

The Major was in no hurry. He could afford to take his time with a man who held his pistol at random, without looking whitherward. He took deliberate aim. He was determined to make sure work. If his ball missed his adversary's heart, even the fraction of an inch, he would never make any pretentions to skill again.

The sharp report of the stranger's pistol was followed by a convulsive jerk of the Major's arm, causing the discharge of his weapon far wide of his mark, while he, staggering a few paces backward, fell heavily to the ground.

"Conduct me to him," said the old man to his friend.

The latter took his principal's arm, and led him to the prostrate form of the Major, whose second kneeling by his side, had torn open his garments, exposing to view the fatal wound in his breast, made by the stranger's bullet.

"Is your friend seriously hurt?" inquired the latter coolly.

"You can see for yourself, sir," the second answered.

"There you're in error," replied the other; *"I am totally blind!"*

The wounded man, who had by this time revived a little, and his second, looked at the stranger in astonishment. There was no visible defect in his organs of vision; but there was a fixity of look—that "bending of the eyes on vacancy"—which so unmistakably evinced the absence of sight.

"Who are you? and what was your motive in seeking this encounter?" the Major faintly murmured.

"First, are you in a condition to renew it?" inquired the stranger.

"There is no need—I am dying."

"When I have told you who I am," the stranger resumed, "you will scarce require my motives for what I have done. No wonder you have forgotten James Morton," he continued, "for he is greatly changed, no doubt."

The dying man started, and groaned bitterly.

"But I have never forgotten you, Richard Budford, nor the injuries you have done me. A cherished daughter, the pride of my eyes, and the joy of her mother's heart, you enticed from her home, deceived by a sham marriage, and then abandoned her to die of a broken heart. My son, and remaining child, in a rash attempt to avenge his sister's wrongs, fell a victim to your accursed skill. You even robbed him of the ordinary chances of combat, unequal as they would have been, by encasing your cowardly body in concealed armor. The loss of both our children unsettled my wife's reason, and she died in a mad-house. Could I have found you then, I would have given you no chance for your life; but valiant as you have always professed to be, and coward as you are, you feared and evaded me. Yet I knew we should one day meet; and I registered a vow, that when we did I would offer you a sacrifice to your own infernal art. To this end I studied to become an adept in it, and succeeded. And when at length, blindness cast its shadow upon me, and seemed to render hopeless the fulfillment of my vow, instead of abandoning it, I betook myself to a new species of practice. I sought to make hearing take the place of sight. Again I succeeded. I learned to take aim with ear instead of eye. When I heard you answer 'ready,' to-day, I knew the exact direction in which to point my pistol, as well as if I had seen you. Besides, I could hear you breathing where you stood. You lost your chance in delaying your fire. You wished to make sure work, and over-reached yourself."

More than once the Major looked appealingly at the speaker's face; but in those remorseless, sightless eyes, there was no sympathy. And as the labored breathing grew fainter, the old man resumed his listening attitude. At last all was still.

"He is dead!" he said; and its wonted expression of sober melancholy settled on the old man's face, as, taking his companion's arm, he turned and walked leisurely away.

How Red Hot Iron May be Handled.

Mons. I. Fontelle, President de la Societe des Sciences Physiques et Chemiques de Paris, &c., has left the following on record: "About the year 1809 one Lionetto, a Spaniard, astonished not only the ignorant, but chemists and other men of science, in France, Germany, Italy and England, by the impunity with which he handled red hot iron and molten lead, drank boiling oil and performed other feats equally miraculous. While he was at Naples he attracted the notice of Professor Sementeni, who narrowly watched all [illegible] operations, and endeavored to discove[illegible] secret. He observed in the f[illegible] that when Lionett[illegible] plied a [illegible] iron to his h[illegible] rose from [illegible] when he [illegible] molten le[illegible] his tongue w[illegible] ience. Sementeni's [illegible] ing several experiments [illegible] finally crowned with success. [illegible] that by friction with sulphuric acid diluted with water, the skin might be made incepsible to the action of the heat of red hot iron; a solution of alum, evaporated until it became spongy appeared to be more effectual in these frictions. After having rubbed the parts which were thus rendered, in some degree, incombustible, with hard soap, he discovered on the application of the hot iron that their insensibility was increased. He then determined on again rubbing the parts with soap, and after this found that the hot iron not only occasioned no pain but that it actually did not burn the hair. Being thus far satisfied, the Professor applied hard soap to his tongue until it became insensible to the heat of the iron; and after having placed an ointment composed of soap mixed with a solution of alum upon it, boiling oil did not burn it; while the oil remained on the tongue a slight hissing was heard, similar to that of hot iron when thrust into water; the oil soon cooled, and might then be swallowed without danger. Several scientific men have since successfully repeated the experiments of Professor Sementeni.

Death Struggle in a Well.

The fire which has been sweeping over the North-west has truly been a besom of destruction. Horrors have been piled on horrors. Mr. Jas. B. Clark, of Detroit, Mich., was at Uniontown, Wisconsin, on Sunday night of last week. He furnishes the following account of a horrible scene: But the most horrible of all was at Boorman's well. Mr. Boorman's house was the largest in the village, and in the centre of the yard, midway between house and barn, was a large but shallow well. Several of the neighbors were supplied with water from this fountain, and it is likely that in the conflagration, when all hope was cut off, the neighbors insane with terror thronged with one purpose to this well. The ordinary chain and wheel pump used in that place had been removed, and the wretched people had leaped into the well as the last refuge. Boards had been thrown down to prevent them from being drowned; but evidently the relentless fury of the fire drove them pell mell into the pit, to struggle with each other and die—some by drowning and others by fire and suffocation. None escaped. Thirty-two bodies were found there. They were in every imaginable position; but the contortions of their limbs and the agonized expressions of their faces told the awful tale.

A lad arrested for theft, when taken before the magistrate and asked what his occupation was, frankly answered, "stealing."

"Your candor astonishes me!" said the Judge.

"I thought it would," replied the lad, "seeing how many big 'uns there are in the same business and is ashamed to own it."

Cost to the country of Middle-men and Drummers.

The Washington *Chronicle* has this to say about middle-men and drummers: It is estimated that New York city alone keeps in pay an army of 25,000 drummers, with an average salary of $1,500, or $37,500,000 *in all.* Allowing for traveling expenses $4 per day for 150 days in the year, and the total expense amounts to $52,000,000. Dividing this sum among 300,000 retail stores deriving their support from New York, and we find that they pay an average tax of $175 per annum; for this must ultimately come off the retailers, and he must make it off his customers. Here, then, is a tax of $52,000,000 levied in New York alone by the imperfect and unjust workings of our trading system for the support of a class of useless non-producers. Some time since we were accosted by an itinerant sub-agent of a sowing-machine company. Being supplied with the machine in question, we of course made no purchase. The agent, on the score of former acquaintance, was somewhat communicative in regard to his business, stating that he received ten dollars for every machine sold, and that he averaged about twenty sales per month, making his perquisites $2,400 per annum. We were subsequently informed that these machines, retailing at seventy-five dollars each, cost, when finished in the shop, about fifteen dollars. Here, then, is four times the cost of manufacture absorbed by the expense of marketing. We need no stranger proof that our commercial system is fearfully out of joint. If the manufacturer could dispose of his wares at a living profit alone, these machines could be afforded at one-third their present rates. But in the present false and unnatural arrangements of the market this cannot be. In order to get his manufacture before the public the retail price must be made five times as great as the original cost. We hopefully anticipate in the chapter of our social progress now opening, a relief from this difficulty.

A Modern Job.

A certain good-natured old Vermont farmer preserved his constant good nature, let what would turn up. One day, one of his men came in, bringing the news that one of his red oxen was dead.

"Is he?" said the old man.

"Well he was always a breachy cuss.—Take his hide off, and carry it down to Fletcher's; it will fetch the cash."

An hour or so afterward, the men came back with the news that Lineback and his mate were both dead.

"Are they," said the old man?

"Well, I took them of B to save a bad debt that I never expected to get. It is lucky that it ain't the brindles."

After the lapse of another hour, the [illegible]me back again to tell him that the [illegible]dle was dead.

[illegible]" said the old man.

[illegible]e was a very old ox; take off [illegible] take it down to Fletcher's; [illegible] cash, and will bring more [illegible] of the others."

[illegible] who was a very pi[illegible] her husband severe[illegible] he was not aware [illegible]ment from Heaven [illegible]edness.

[illegible] man. "Well, if they [illegible] judgment in cattle, it is the [illegible] I can pay it."

[illegible]rishman took a contract to dig a public well. When he had dug about twenty-five feet down, he came one morning and found it caved in—filled nearly to the top. Pat looked cautiously around and saw that no person was near, then took off his hat and coat and hung them on the windlass, crawled into some bushes and waited events. In a short time the citizens discovered that the well had caved in, and seeing Pat's hat and coat on the windlass they supposed he was at the bottom of the excavation. Only a few hours of brisk digging cleared the well. Just as the eager citizens had reached the bottom, and wondered where the body was, Pat came out of the bushes, and good naturedly thanked them for relieving him of a sorry job. Some of the tired diggers were disgusted, but the joke was too good to allow anything more than a hearty laugh which soon followed.

"SMALL-POX IN THIS CAR."—The Philadelphia *Star* relates the following: A singular scene occurred in one of our railway cars a day or two since. A physician entered the car, and after sniffing around exclaimed, "There's small-pox in this car!"

All the passengers imediately vacated, except one lady who remained seated in the corner. The physician went to her and asked: "Haven't you had small-pox?"

"Yes," replied the woman, with a woe-begone look, "I have. I have been put out of my boarding house, and cannot find any place to rest myself, and I got into the car in downright desperation, and made up my mind to ride up and down until I could make up my mind what to do."

The physician took the homeless woman in charge, and, we believe, secured her admission to a hospital.

A strange case of madness has appeared in Yonkers, New York. Two young men, inseparable companions, have been attacked with what seems to be hydrophobia, but what a physician says is not. One of them was bitten by a man with whom he quarreled some weeks ago, and in one of his paroxysms bit his friend, who is now afflicted like himself. The case is a remarkable one, and, notwithstanding the declaration of the physician, it hardly seems probable that it is aught else than hydrophobia.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Goldsboro *Daily Messenger* has been discontinued. Bro. Bonitz found it was increasing his expenses about $200 per month, and his patronage was not sufficient to offset this outlay. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly will be issued as usual.

Ferrymen must keep their eyes open. The *Southern Home* says that one day last week, Mr. James Thorn put over a party of negroes at his Ferry. While he was making change for the ferriage, one of them snatched his pocket book and made off with it.

The Supply of Food.

The relations of the cattle supply to the population of the country are interesting and important. It is declared by a statistician that the census returns show it to be an unvarying rule for thirty years that to every one hundred of the population there must be eighty neat cattle, that of these eight must be working oxen, and twenty-eight must be milch cows. By this rule then the condition of the market and of the country is known. For 40,000,000 people there must be 32,000,000 of neat cattle. Several of the Eastern States and some of the Southern fall far below the proportion named and hence they import meat, butter, cheese, &c. Some of the figures are curious. In 1840 Alabama had 113 cattle to 100 people, in 1850, 94, in 1860, 81. Texas in the latter year had 900, and Florida 400 to the 100 people. For the United States the average in 1840 was 87, in 1850, was 76, in 1860 was 81. In New York the deficiency grows annually more marked, as the population of the cities increases. The deficiency has been going on for years, and becoming steadily more marked in the East. All the States east of the Mississippi, with the exception of Alabama, Florida and Illinois, depreciated from an average of 145 per cent. in 1840, to 115 in 1850, and were below this ratio in 1860. Examination of the returns in separate States show that the distribution and movement of cattle, like that of the human race, are from East to West, and to Southwest, in obedience to some mysterious law. The same may be said of the bread supply. Year by year the old States are depending on the new for their cereals, and the center of production is fast moving beyone the Mississippi.

The whole question, both in relation to bread and to meat, is of great interest, and we may well pause and consider whether this land has an inexhaustible supply of food and whether there is not a wanton waste in progress which may yet bring a woful want. Methods of agriculture are loose and profitless and land is suffered to wear out when its powers could easily be preserved. At present cattle cannot be raised for food with profit against the competition of free open plains of the Southwest and the short and fodderless winters. But we are actually losing our proportion of cattle for the home supply of milk and its products. This, at all events, should be kept up. There is little fear that Texas will not respond to all that may be demanded. Her cattle resources are almost unbounded, and so long as the present fruitfulness prevails the favorite dinner *piece de resistance* shall not fail in all the land.

A Wonderful Preacher.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Advocate* gives the paragraph following, concerning a new star which has just been discovered in the galaxy of Southern Methodist luminaries:

"On Saturday, there came to the meeting from a mountain circuit, on which he is a 'supply,' a man of most wonderful powers. Born in the mountains of North Carolina, the son of a Methodist preacher, surrounded by no other refinements than true refinements of religion, he grew to manhood without education. At twenty-one he purchased his first English grammar. He studied it and mastered it. Rhetoric, logic, natural sciences, followed.—God called him to preach. He refused. Affliction came—long, severe, intense. It passed, and he yielded to the call, he began his ministry. Providence threw him in the mountains of Georgia on missionary ground, and there he has a circuit. He came to our camp meeting. Plain, unassuming, deeply devout, he came to work for his master. He preached for us three times, and of the three, two such sermons I never heard. Has heard the preachers of great note in our church; has heard Bishops Elliott and Beckwith and Johns. Has heard Stephens, Toombs and Douglas in their palmiest days, but never did he hear from mortal lips, eloquence that thrilled like the eloquence from the lips of that mountain missionary. Without a single grace of elocution, without any pretence to polish or elegance, his grand thoughts were like huge nuggets of pure gold thrown out by the rude miner from a California vein. The very remembrance of some passages of the sermon on the spirituality of man's nature, and God's response to it, cause my nerves to tingle even now."

A Wild Family in Pennsylvania.

The Pittston, Pa., *Comet* reports a visit, in company with the Pittston Chief of Police, to the cabin of a recluse named Welles Parks, in the wilds of the Wyoming District. He was found in the act of burrowing a cellar under his hut for greater warmth during the coming winter. His two idiot children, aged respectfully 22 and 24, a young man and a young woman, were at large in the woods, entirely nude, and came to the cabin at their father's call like docile animals. They were alarmed at the strangers and darted for a pile of straw in which they cowered. The old man Parks talked well, interlarding his discourse with copious quotations from the Bible.

The Wilmington *Journal* of the 7th tells the following story: We heard yesterday of an instance where a gentleman in Onslow county, who was engaged in getting out turpentine during the war, and who had a large quantity of it on hand in 1865, buried it for fear that it might fall into the hands of the Federal bummers. He recently gave permission to his son to unearth it, when, after having laid under ground for nearly seven years, it was found as good and fresh as when first placed there. Some of it has already been brought to market, passed inspection, and been sold, and the remainder will soon be brought in.

Dr. J. J. Allison, a well known citizen of Wake county, died in Raleigh on Sunday morning week, of exhaustion consequent upon excessive drinking.

Says the *Southern Home*: A gentleman told us a few days ago that when his income was $3,000 per annum, his taxes were but $70; now when he makes nothing, he has to pay annually $300 in taxes.

Voodooism in the South.

The New York *Sun says*: The introduction of schools among the emancipated negroes of the South has not had the effect of checking the popular belief in voodooism, which on the contrary is spreading to regions where it was formerly unknown. One reason of this is the removal of all restrictions as to travel, thus permitting the agents of the superstition to roam about in all directions. Any old rough-looking negro with a bag of lizard heads, old bones, and other traps calculated to excite the African imagination, can tramp from one plantation to another, living on the best the country affords, without troubling himself about work at all. The negroes will all fear him, and they will many of them be ready to pay him liberally for exerting his supernatural powers in their behalf. Some of these fellows are very cunning. In Louisiana last season a colored woman was taken sick, and not exactly understanding the cause of her illness, she at once came to the conclusion that she had been voodooed. An old conjurer happened along, and he pretended to cure her by removing a live lizard from the woman's arm. He would allow no one to see him do it; but as soon as the act was done he sent to the fields, and the hands left their plows and rushed to the quarters to see the reptile the wizard had taken from the voodooed woman. Of course, having seen the creature, they could all bear witness to the efficacy of the wizard's power; while the fact was that the old fellow had brought the lizard with him in his pocket, and a very simple slight of hand had made his subject believe he had taken it from her arm. This fellow made a practice of collecting young alligators from the swamps, using them for the same purpose as the lizards. The negroes believe that these imposters have the power to put spells upon them, to produce sickness, insanity, and death at will, and that they alone can counteract the influence of other conjurers.

CURING MEAT.—At this season of the year the thoughts of almost every farmer naturally turn more or less to the process of killing meat for the winter's use. Most farmers have a pig or two to salt down, and some have mutton or beef, and the quality of meat which is to furnish food for the family will depend a good deal on the way it is cured.

To one gallon of water take one and a half pounds of salt, half a pound of sugar, half an ounce of saltpetre, half an ounce of potash. In this ratio the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together, all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and when cold, pour it over your beef or pork, to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be covered with pickle and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre, which removes all the surface blood, etc., leaving the meat fresh and clean. Some omit boiling the pickle, and find it to answer well, though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle by throwing off the dirt always to be found in salt or sugar.—*Farmer's Gazette.*

ORIGIN OF THE WORD BOGUS.—Bogus is a corruption of the name of one "*Borghese*" a very corrupt individual, who many years ago, or more, did a tremendous business in the way of supplying the Great West, and portions of the Southwest, with a vast amount of counterfeit bills, and bills on ficticious banks, which never had an existence. The Western people who are rather rapid in their talk, when excited, soon fell in the habit of shortening the Norman name of Borghese to the more handy one of "*Bogus*;" and his bills, and all other bills of like character, were universally styled by them "bogus currency." By an easy and not very unnatural process of transition, or metaphorical tendency, the word is now occasionally applied to other fraudulent papers, such as sham mortgages, bills of sale, conveyances, etc.

A Good Irish Anecdote.

Some years ago when the beautiful painting of Adam and Eve was exhibited in Ireland it became the chief topic of conversation. Finally an illiterate peasant went to see it. The light was arranged so as to reflect the light on the picture and leave the spectator in comparative darkness. The peasant as he entered the room to see his first parents, was struck with so much astonishment that he remained speechless for some moments. He stood like a statue; as though his feet were incorporated with the oaken floor of the room. At last with an effort he turned to an acquaintance and said:

"Barney, I'll niver say another word agin Adam in all me life, for had I been in the garden, I'd have eat ivery apple in it, for the sake of such a lovely creature as Eve."

A bright little boy about four years of age, son of a clergyman, was at your correspondent's house one evening with his parents, and I gave him a couple of five cent pieces. He then laid them on the table, and putting his finger on one said: "This one I am going to give to the heathen, and the other I am going to keep myself." He played with them awhile, till finally one of them rolled away and he could not find it. "Well," said I, "my lad, which one have you lost?" "Oh," said he, "I have lost the one I was going to give to the heathen." We fear this will apply to others besides little boys.

THIMBLES.—The name of this little instrument is said to have been derived from "thumb-bell," being first thumble, and afterwards thimble. It is of Dutch invention, and was brought to England about the year 1605, by John Lotting, who commenced its manufacture in Islington, near London, and pursued it with great profit and success.

It is said that in England, the extent of land covered with trees has increased forty thousand acres in the last thirty-five years, and tree planting is encouraged among landholders by liberal premiums.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1871.

GEO. WALTER SITES,--EDITOR.

There is no evil deed committed but its punishment follows upon its heels, and, sooner or later, falls. Two years ago, less two months, Gen. Sheridan's troops perpetrated one of the most remorseless butcheries that ever stained the annals of our country. We read from the record: "Jan'y 23, 1870; Massacre of the Piegan Indians by Col. Baker's force, under orders from Gen. Sheridan; 173 Indians, including women and children, sick with small-pox, were slaughtered in cold blood, and the Indian village burned." There it is, terrible in its brevity. Old men who could no longer wield a tomahawk, women with nursing babies at their breasts, tender children, stalwart braves—all were roused from their sick couches by the yells of the soldiery, and became the victims of Philip H. Sheridan's swords and bayonets. Now comes the retribution, or a part of it. The people that applauded the bloody deed receive the punishment. These Indians, as the record states, were sick with small-pox, and their blankets, furs, robes and other savage paraphernalia were infected by the disease. But the plunder went on, and among the spoils were these infected buffalo robes. They should have been destroyed, but the cupidity of the red-handed robbers was too strong for that. So they were rolled up and put away, with instructions that they were not to be sold or traded. What next? They were stolen, as is everything else in the Indian country, carried to the Eastern cities, and disposed of. Now the "spotted death" is stalking up and down the land, and the lips that applauded Sheridan's brutal massacre two winters since, are now praying that its punishment shall pass away from them.

So long as the Republican party remains in power, the people need not expect to witness the return of those good old days when "hard money" was the legal tender of the country. The $357,000,000 of "legal tenders" now outstanding, are worth only $317,730,000 in gold. They are all held by the people of this country, and are "by law," and not constitutional law either, the legal currency of the country. The New York *Express* says "that the Secretary of the Treasury could, if he would, have appreciated these legal tenders to their full value," but, instead of that, he preferred a peculiar financial operation, which robbed the people of some $50,000,000, and transferred it to the pockets of the bondholders. With $109,000,000 in the Treasury, and $273,000,000 which he paid to the bondholders, on a debt which had still ten years to run, he could before this have resumed specie payment, and once more blessed the eyes of the people with a constitutional currency.

"The administration *daily gives evidence of its keen regret over the hold it is losing on the Southern States.*" *Such is the language used by* the Washington correspondent of a New York paper to express the disgust of the President and his shallow-pated advisers at the recent elections in Texas, Virginia and Mississippi. In the two former States, radicalism has been effectually stamped out, while in the latter it is receding before the steady advance of Conservative principles, as is amply shown in the marked diminution of the radical majority in the Legislature—76 in the last Legislature, and only 22 now. It is no wonder that the administration feels "keen regret." It had far better stop regretting and go to repenting. Let it give some evidence of its keen *remorse* for its own arbitrary and sinful conduct, by which it has succeeded in alienating the kindlier sentiments of the Southern people, and driven them, as with whips of scorpions, into the ranks of an implacable opposition.

A correspondent of the Raleigh *Sentinel* proposes the following amendment, *in place* of Section 2, Art. VI of the State Constitution.

No person shall be allowed to vote at any election in this State, unless he has paid in full his State and county taxes, in the county where he resides for the year next preceding the year in which he desires to vote, or has a certificate from the county commissioners of said county, that he is exempt from the payment of taxes; and before depositing his ballot, he shall produce his tax receipt or certificate of exemption, and a person appointed for the purpose shall endorse thereon "*voted,*" and also the date of election.

The above contains some good points, which, were they to be incorporated in a general election law to be enacted by the Legislature, would serve to prevent much fraudulent voting, especially in the eastern counties, some of whichare now controlled by an ignorant, corrupt and unreliable population. We would prefer, however, that the section above referred to be *not* stricken from the Constitution. It is harmless, and it places upon the General Assembly certain duties which by right belong to that body.

We ask our friend of the Battleboro *Advance* if he does not, upon reflection, think it is almost too soon for us to be picking out our best materials, and showing them to the radicals? It is only giving those gentry an opportunity to smear them with a little mud, long before there is any necessity for us to expose them to insult.

Judge Cloud has been commissioned by the Governor, to open a special term of Superior Court for Rowan county, on the first Monday in January next, for the trial of civil cases only.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* very properly ridicules the idea that if the radical party should again secure the ascendancy in this State, it will "be managed by new and honest men," and asks where they are to come from? Sure enough, where are they to come from? The radical party of to-day is the self-same party it was two or three years ago, and is controlled by the self-same men, with the exception of a few who have fled from the State to avoid punishment for their crimes. Even some of these are still impressing their baleful influence upon the management of the radical party in North Carolina. Look at Holden, for instance, whom some radicals say the party is rid of; yet there he sits in Washington city, in the editorial chair of the leading radical journal of the country, assisting to shape the policy to which the radicals of this State as of all other States, must dance, or be excommunicated. Are not his editorial paragraphs eagerly caught up and reprinted by the radical press of this State week after week? To be sure they are, and yet these same radicals talk of having rid themselves of the influence of the bad men of their party, and that they will hereafter be led by "new and honest men." Who and where are these individuals? They have not yet been heard of by any one. Where are they to come from? Certainly not out of the ranks of the radical party, for that party is the same old party of fraud and corruption which disgraced North Carolina so terribly, and plundered her beyond all previous conception, in 1868, '69 and '70. Of all the recent perverts to that party, Col. Hanes is the only one of any prominence, and surely radicalism does not hope to build up a new reputation on *his* honesty and integrity of purpose. If it does it errs greatly, for it will take the stock in trade of more than one good man to prop up the sinking fortunes of a concern which has not only its own infamies to carry, but also the iniquities of a national administration which winked when these infamies were committed, and patted the perpetrators approvingly. No, the radical party is "the same old seven-and-six," with the same leaders, and they will have to go down into Jordan seven times before they get all the rascality out of them. They have only been down into that river once—in 1870—and are as full of leprosy as ever.

Among the most gratifying events which could happen, would be the defeat of Senator Sherman, of Ohio, and now it seems likely that this will occur. The Legislative canvass in Ohio last October was carried on by the Republicans with a special eye to the re-election of Sherman to the U. S. Senate, and Grant threw the whole weight of the administration in his favor. There were, however, a large number of anti-Sherman, or Conservative Republicans elected to the Legislature in spite of Grant and his office-holding cohorts. Present indications point to a coalition between these Conservative Republicans and the Democrats, in order to elect Ex-Secretary of the Interior, Jacob D. Cox, to the Senate. The elements to effect this combination are known to be at work with strong hopes of success, and the consent of Mr. Cox will not be withheld when it is of the Conservative Republicanism which some of the Western political leaders expect to fuse with the Democracy in the next Presidential canvass. The defeat of Sherman would be a staggering blow to the radicals, while the election of Cox would be a grand Conservative victory—a victory plucked from defeat.

Well, the Grand Duke of Muscovy, who was to have arrived, has not yet made his illustrious appearance, and New York sits in the sulks, sucking her dainty fingers. The grand dinner that was prepared for His High Mightiness and all the Little Mightinesses that waddle in his train,

"Wi' sauce, ragouts, an' sic like trashtrie,
That's little short o' downright wastrie,"

turned out to be "wastrie" sure enough, for it was kept until it spoiled on the caterer's hands, and now that interesting individual has the audacity to want to know who is going to pay for his moulded provisions. Just as if anybody was going to pay for a dinner which nobody ate, and which the caterer might just as well have eaten himself—by installments—if he had not been so foolishly reliant on wind, weather, and other people. But, dinner, or no dinner, the Grand Duke ought not to keep New York snobdom any longer in suspense. They have not had a royal or imperial idol to fall down before and worship, since the English scapegraces were here, and the knees of shoddy men are now aching for another slavish genuflection, while the shoddy women are burning with emulation as to which of them shall first kiss the dirt off His Highness' knuckles Hurry up, O most illustrious Alexis.

There is news from "across the salt, salt sea," that the health of Queen Victoria has wonderfully improved, and, in consequence, all proposals for a partial Regency have been abandoned. The idea that her crown was in danger of passing from her, seems to have acted as a most miraculous tonic to the royal matron, and brought her wits about her in a hurry. And so the aspiring Albert Edward must dismiss the rosy hope that whispered to him of a sceptre so nearly within his reach, and of the lots of cash that would accompany it. All hail! Queen Vic.

Says the Charlotte *Democrat:* "Virginia has gone Democratic by 20,000 majority. Virginia accepted the situation two years ago—took an honest Northern man and run him for Governor, and beat the Radicals overwhelmingly. Her people went to work to get enough votes from the Republican party to secure the election of good men instead of quarreling about dead issues, or whining about such obsolete ideas as Constitutional rights.

The Legislature conven[illegible] on Monday next, 20th inst., a[illegible]ers are hastening to the capital.

We agree with the Charlo[illegible] *Democrat* in its remarks that there are important duties which ought to be done promptly, and an early adjournment effected. There is no time to spare for mere speech-making and quarrelling, and there is no money in the Treasury to pay the *per diem* of members while engaged in such unprofitable business.

Besides framing and passing Constitutional amendments, for the action of the next Legislature, agreeably to the Constitution, the present Legislature should abolish certain offices, and where the offices cannot be abolished because established by the Constitution, the salaries ought to be withdrawn from them. While, continues the *Democrat*, the people are heavily burdened with corporation, township, county, State and Federal taxes, they ought to be saved the expense of such useless offices as State Geologist, Superintendent of Public Works, Adjutant General, and also the salaries of several door-keepers, pages and hangers-on about the capitol.

Members should also reduce their own pay to three dollars per day, and ten cents per mile for mileage; and this ought to be done at once without any fuss or speech-making on the subject. This *per diem* of members is one of the things that the people distinctly understand, and the demand is for its reduction.

The Conservative party cannot go before the people with a good grace next summer unless its representatives exhaust their powers in the curtailment of expenses. The advice of the hot-heads and inexperienced has already done much harm, and it must now be discarded and considerate counsels adopted. Conservative members must practice what they preach, and give the people some readily appreciable proof that they have so practiced.

Holden's paper, the Washington organ of the administration, endeavors to cast ridicule upon the warnings which the Conservative and Democratic journals are addressing to the people, in regard to the imperial tendencies of the administration policy, and says: "There are none of the ensigns of imperial power in Washington. * * * But there is power at the centre, and we are glad of it."

And with all powers of government "at the centre," with the States reduced practically to mere provinces, with the liberties of the citizen subject to the caprice of the Executive, with a partisan and corrupt judiciary ready to pervert the law in the interests of power, with an army of spies and detectives crawling all over the land, with millions of gold wrung from the people to purchase the support of venal presses and orators, with an army whose leading officers laugh at the repub[illegible]lican dogma that the military shou[illegible] subject to the civil power, with a b[illegible] banks drawing their life-blood fro[illegible] government treasury, with hun[illegible] vast railroad and manufacturing [illegible] lies, the latter upheld by [illegible] tory tariffs, and all in [illegible] consolidated and centr[illegible] —with all this, how [illegible] "the ensigns of imperial po[illegible] in Washington, and every[illegible] throughout the country? When [illegible] mighty Roman strangled the liberties of his country, he still refused the crown, and aped the simplicity of the citizen; and it was not until after years, and the enervated and corrupted populace had become accustomed to the iron hand, that the Cæsars assumed the outward insignia of imperial pomp and power. Even in our own nineteenth century, the first Napoleon wore the republican, but delusive title of "consul," and firmly held the liberties of the French for four years under his military heel, before the fatal flower of his ambition fully unfolded to the gaze of the startled nations, and he dared to mount a throne, proclaiming himself a "republican emperor"—the sovereign, not of France, but of the *French people!*

Here are twin lessons; let them be conned and remembered.

If Judge Settle is coming home, as reported, from that eruptive country, Peru, he had better come quickly. There is going to be "war times" out there, and the Judge is constitutionally opposed to fighting—that is, in war times. Besides, small-pox is raging in Peru, and especially in Lima where the Judge has his residence. Wrap up your $10,000 gold salary in some old rags, see that they are stout and strong enough, and hurry along, Judge. Never mind if the small-pox *is* playing some mad pranks in New York just now, where you will probably land. You can readily avoid contagion by having yourself—and the $10,000 in gold—hermetically sealed up in an iron case, properly marked and labelled, before you leave the ship. Then, when you reach home—you and the $10,000 gold—everything will be lovely, for you will be sure not to give Gov. Caldwell, or any of the small fry, any trouble, when the radical nominating convention next spring shall be looking out for a suitable gubernatorial candidate.

The radical papers of this state are as happy as clams at high water. A "Ku-klux" outrage, alleged to have been committed in July last, has been unearthed in Yancey county, and the perpetrators have been arrested. If the story, as told by the radical papers, is true, the villains deserve to be hung; but we are not disposed to accept *ex parte* statements from sources which are busily engaged just now in piling up outrage after outrage, true or untrue, for political effect upon Congress this winter and upon the elections next summer.

The November Elections.

Now that we have a clearer view of the fields upon which the recent contests were fought, we are gratified at being able to inform our friends that the Conservatives and Democrats have, in reality, lost nothing, but in some States, made important gains. New York, of course, is lost for the present, but all parties declare that the result in that State cannot be considered in the light of a party victory or defeat. There was an uprising of honest men of all parties to destroy the Tammany organization which had fallen into the hands of swindlers, both Democratic and Republican. Tammany was crushed; the thieves dispersed, and the Democratic party will be found next year, stronger than ever before.

As for the other States, the following *resume* from the New York *World* will furnish all the latest information:

In New Jersey Governor Parker's majority is more than 5,000. The Republican majority on Congressmen last year was over 3,000, which shows a Democratic gain on the popular vote of over 8,000.—The State is so districted in favor of the Republicans that the Legislature does not fairly represent the political sentiment of the people. It is Republican in both branches, as it was last year.

The total vote in Massachusetts for Governor foots up in round numbers: Washburn, Republican, 75,000; Adams, Democrat, 48,000; Chamberlain, Labor Reform, 7,000; Pitman, Temperance, 6,500—a majority for the Republican over the Democratic candidate of 27,000, and over all of 13,500. Last year Claflin's majority over Adams was over 31,000, and over all 9,000. It will be seen, therefore, that the Democrats stand relatively a little better than last year. They have also made a handsome gain in the House of Representatives. Last year they elected 34 members, this year 50. The Labor Reformers are nearly wiped out, for they will have but two representatives in the new House.

In Virginia the Conservatives have achieved a brilliant and almost overwhelming victory. Their popular majority in the legislative vote will not be less than 30,000—a gain of more than 20,000 over the Congressional vote of last year. They will have a two-thirds majority in both Houses of the Legislature.

The Republicans were confident of making heavy gains in Maryland, and even indulged the hope of carrying the State. But nearly complete returns give the Democracy the State by 14,000 majority against 19,000 majority last year—a loss, but not more serious than that of the Republicans in Massachusetts. The Republicans succeeded in electing ten representatives and one Senator in the Legislature.

There were large Democratic gains in [illegible] legislative elections in Mississippi, [illegible] the Democrats made but a feeble [illegible], and in some counties no contests [illegible]ever. The last estimate made at Jackson gives the Democrats 59 Repres[illegible]tives, 15 Senators, reducing the Repub[illegible] majority on joint ballot from 74 to [illegible]

[illegible]turns from about half of the counties [illegible] of the vote for Congressman at [illegible] show that the Republican majority [illegible] about the same as last year—per[illegible] few thousand less. All the Repub[illegible] strongholds in the north part of the [illegible] been heard from. The Repub[illegible] State on Grant's majority [illegible]

[illegible] the Re[illegible] [illegible] over Doo[illegible] of the Re[illegible] years ago.—[illegible] the Senate and [illegible] House.

The New York Observer.

Those who wish to take a religious paper, sound in its principles and fearless in the advocacy of the truth—which at the same time has a department of Secular News, and expresses freely its views on public affairs, maintaining the right and denouncing corruption wherever it is found—will find it in the New York Observer.

The publishers announce that it will enter upon its Jubilee Year in 1872, and that the event will be signalized by the issue of a New Year-Book, and encyclopedia of information and statistics in regard to the Church, and civil and business affairs, such as can be gathered only from an extensive Library. This will be sent free to every subscriber to the paper. Copies of the Observer and a Prospectus of the Year-Book sent free to every one who will apply. New subscribers will receive the paper free until January 1st.

RESIGNED.—We notice by the Washington papers that Collector of Internal Revenue S. H. Wiley, of the sixth North Carolina District, has resigned. It is rumored that Dr. J. J. Mott, of Catawba Station, will be appointed in his place.

The grand jury of the Federal Court in Washington city has found bills of indictment against W. B. Stokes, ex-Member of Congress from Tennessee, and Victor G. Powell, late of the Second Auditor's Office for defrauding the goveunment of a large sum by false bounty claims.

The German steamer *Franklin* arrived at New York on the 13th inst., with a large number of Cholera cases on board. During the voyage from Settin, there had been nearly 100 cases and about 40 deaths among the steerage passengers.

A despatch to the New York *World* dated London, 13th inst., says that a plot of Bonapartist Generals, headed by Marshal Fleury, to seize the person of Thiers, and proclaim the Empire, has been discovered. The papers of the conspirators are in the possession of M. Thiers, who is confident of the failure of the conspiracy.

The colored members of the South Carolina Legislature held a caucus last week, in which it was resolved to make no appropriation this coming session for the payment of the interest on the State debt, and declared themselves in favor of the repudiation of both the old and new debt of the State.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL ITEMS.

FORSYTH SUPERIOR COURT.—On Monday last our Superior Court began, but business did not get fairly under way until next day. Up to the present writing the Court has been engaged in the trial of State cases, and the docket will probably not be gotten through with until to-morrow. The civil docket will likely consume the whole of next week.

Judge Cannon presides with dignity, courtesy, impartiality, and most wonderful patience. He has won golden opinions from the bar of this Circuit, all of whom concur in pronouncing him a fair and honest Judge. Even our citizens, who have not had much confidence in their Judges of late years, seem to look upon Judge Cannon as an exception to the general rule. Those of our cotemporaries who class His Honor among the few who are a disgrace to the bench, are evidently not acquainted with him, and speak after the manner of partisans whose jaundiced eyes see no good in anything that has come from Nazareth.

The number of visiting lawyers in attendance at this Court, is quite large; among them we notice Hon. A. M. Scales, of Rockingham; Hon J. M. Leach, M. H. Pinnix and J. H. Wilburn, of Davidson; W. M. Robbins and J. M. McCorkle, of Rowan; Col. Jno. A. Gilmer, Col. Jas. Morehead, Levi Scott, Jno. W. Staples, Cyrus P. Mendenhall and Jos. Morehead, of Guilford; A. N. Smith, of Yadkin; Jno. F. Graves, of Surry; W. W. King, of Stokes, and R. D. Scales of Davie.

NEW SHOE FACTORY.—Our young friend, Mr. Charles Belo, having purchased the machinery recently in use by Mr. E. A. Vogler, has established himself in Salem, in the manufacture of Shoes. Charley is a very clever, go-ahead young man, and we trust his enterprise will prove successful in every way. We understand that he has a market at home here, for every shoe that he can make with his present force and conveniences. Should, however, the demand for his manufactures warrant him in so doing, he can readily increase his facilities. There is no earthly reason why North Carolina should not manufacture all the shoes sold within her borders; she will yet do it, and for all we know, Mr. Belo's unpretending commencement may be the germ of a factory as large and productive as any that Massachusetts can boast of.

Among the friends who found leisure to call upon us this week, were A. N. Smith, Esq., of Yadkin, and W. W. King, Esq., of Stokes. This is the first time that Mr. Smith has attended our Court. We hope to see him here with each successive term, and are confident that he will become quite popular with our citizens.

WHO CAN THEY BE?—The *Norfolk Virginian* of the 9th inst., says that on the previous morning, a lady with three small children, visited the Mayor of that city with a pitiful story of desertion and des[illegible]. Her husband had left her with[illegible] money, and in debt for board, and she [illegible] subsequently turned out of her boarding-house. The family are from Davidson county, N. C., but have been living at Elizabeth City for some time. The Mayor supplied the immediate wants of the distressed applicant and made arrangements to send her, with her little ones, back to Elizabeth City.

POST-OFFICES DISCONTINUED.—The post-offices at Flat Branch, Forsyth county, Benajah, Rockingham county, Simonton's Mills, Iredell county, and Elkville, Wilkes county, have been discontinued.

So far as the office at Flat Branch is concerned, it has not been in operation since its establishment about a year ago. The postmaster then appointed could not take the oath, or refused the office, or something of the kind, and none was ever appointed in his place.

GONE TO TESTIFY.—Chief Justice Pearson passed through Salem on Saturday last, on his way to Raleigh, he having been summoned to appear before the Commission appointed by the Legislature to inquire into the frauds and corruptions practiced in this State by the men who had control of it from the spring of 1868 to the summer of 1870. We hardly suspect that Judge Pearson knows anything personally in regard to these frauds.

BURNED TO DEATH.—A sad accident happened in the neighborhood of Bethania, on Monday morning, 30th ult., by which a little daughter of Mr. Jesse Butner met her death. The father was absent at his occupation in the saw-mill, and the mother had gone to the spring for water.—When the latter returned she found the clothing of the little one nearly burned off, and her body so badly burned that the child survived only about two hours.

MURDER IN WILKES.—We learn that on the 31st ult., a terrible affair occurred in Wilkes county. Constant Gray and William Matthews, near relatives, had quarreled about some trivial matter, whereupon Gray drew his knife and cut the throat of Matthews in such a shocking manner that he expired in a few minutes. The murderer then fled, and up to our latest accounts, had not been apprehended.

The storm which visited us on Tuesday, and drenched our streets, appears to have been very violent in eastern Carolina and especially on the coast. Many disasters at sea have probably happened, and will soon be reported.

Judge Pearson returned from Raleigh on Thursday morning, and reported everything "calm and lovely" at the capital.

THE RICHEST JOKE OF THE SEASON.—Billy Henderson, Henry Walser and that crowd, trying to cook up a case against Hon. James M. Leach for Ku Klux conspiracy! Why, the General can give them a dozen points in that game and beat them. If there is a man in the State pre-eminently persistent in his hostility to all secret political combinations in these disturbed times, that man is James M. Leach.

We understand that a little girl was so severely burned last Friday afternoon, at Starbuck's place near town, by her clothes taking fire at the kitchen hearth, that she died in a few hours. We have no further particulars, but learn that the little victim was interred on Sunday.

STATE ITEMS.

The Jefferson, Ashe county, *Messenger* says that a Mr. Williams, who had been employed in the vicinity of North Fork building a mill, has been missing since the 4th inst. He had left North Fork to be absent for a few days, and was to have returned on the 4th. His horse was found in the road with saddle and bridle on, but his rider could not be heard of.—Some two hundred men assembled and a search was instituted for the missing man, but without avail. A quantity of blood was found in an old building in the neighborhood, and it is thought he has been murdered, as he was known to possess a considerable amount of money.

On Monday of last week, the Iredell County Agricultural, Manufacturing and Mechanics Association was organized, by the election of the following officers: President, Dr. Hugh Kelly; Vice Presidents, Thos. A. Watt, E. Hayne Davis, John Davidson, Isaac Harris, J. W. Williams, A. C. Tomlin, Peter Little, P. B. Chambers, G. F. Shepherd, A. C. Sharpe, C. L. Shin, John Setzer, R. I. McDowell, J. Hervey Stevenson; Treasurer, P. C. Carlton; Secretary, E. B. Drake.

It is authoritatively stated, says the Shelby *Banner*, that "Bait" Carpenter, a $20 lawyer of Rutherfordton, has opened a little court of his own, and is making money hand over fist. Persons having kindred and friends in jail at Rutherfordton, can have them released by paying "Bait" a few dollars. We learn that he extorted $1,500 from the citizens of this and Rutherford counties last week.

The Raleigh *Carolinian* tells the following tough story on Lowry, the Robeson county outlaw: This gallant Knight of the bush recently captured a freight train and compelled the Conductor to "carouse" with him in a bar room near at hand.—After the spree was over he allowed the train to proceed unmolested, and all hands unharmed, except the Conductor, who complained of being "drowsy" like.

During the debate on the work of missionaries, at the present session of the Baptist Convention, says the Charlotte *Observer*, we were not a little surprised to hear one of the Elders say that among other things he had to contend against, was a strong spirit of Mormonism in Surry county, and that a company of over a hundred had started for Salt Lake City.

The colored people of Newberne have made an early move looking to the celebration of the ensuing first day of January next, as the anniversary of their emancipation. If they could only be made to understand what is best for them, they *would keep fewer holidays, and do a little more work.*

The Penitentiary Board met in Raleigh on the 10th inst., but the only business of importance transacted was the condemning of all the brick used in the construction of the work within the enclosure, including that already in the walls which are now about six feet high.

The Salisbury *Watchman* says: Mr. [illegible] N. Heilig showed us [illegible] yesterday, raised in 1870, [illegible] process, kept perfectly sound. He packs them away in boxes with chaff, and keeps them in a cool, dry basement.

Mr. Bryan Hussey, of New Hanover, is supposed to have been drowned on Saturday week, at Cunning Bluff, some 25 miles above Wilmington. When last seen he was somewhat intoxicated, and it is thought he got into the river by some means while in that condition.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* of Tuesday says: We saw on Fayetteville street on yesterday morning the disgusting sight of two women carrying off a drunken man to keep him out of the clutches of the police. The trio were from the country, and consisted of a husband, wife and daughter.

The Cape Fear river seems to have a special spite against colored people.—Another negro was drowned in it, or one of its tributaries, Black river, on Thursday of last week, by falling between two flats. The body was recovered.

The *Carolinian* says that Calvin O'Brien, Esq., was on Friday last, bound in a bond of $1,000 to appear at the next Federal Court, for alleged violation of the Revenue laws.

A colored man, George Gay, from Massachusetts, steward of the brig *R. S. Hassell*, was drowned in Wilmington on the 9th inst., by falling through a hole in the wharf, caused by a plank having been torn up.

Three colored women were arrested in Raleigh on last Friday night, "for loafing around bar-rooms." They were held in custody for a short time, and then discharged with an admonition to stay at home and attend to their business.

The Asheville *Pioneer* regrets to learn that in the counties of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson, the cattle are dying very rapidly. The mortality among them is attributed to the unusual amount of bitter mast which they have eaten.

A few nights since, Mr. W. P. Osbourn of Asheville accompanied by Jesse Williams, went out opossum hunting. In that one night they captured *nineteen* of these animals, the smallest of which weighed four pounds and upwards. The *Pioneer* wants to know if anybody can beat it.

Mr. M. Lassiter, residing near the Falls of Neuse, Wake county, was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 9th inst.—He had been in ill-health.

A little son of Capt. W. G. McNeely, of Salisbury, had his lower jaw fractured, one evening last week, by a kick from a vicious horse near which he happened to be walking.

A colony of Italians, says the *Carolinian*, is settling on a tract of land adjoining Mr. Bennett, on the Hillsboro road, seven miles from Raleigh. They will cultivate the grape.

Granville county has 52 tobacco factories in operation; Orange, 13; Wake, 4; Franklin, 4; Warren, 3, and Nash, 1.

"With the passing out of sight of the old issues," remarks the Battleboro *Advance*, "ought to come amity and cordiality and close alliance between all men opposed to corruption in office, and the centralizing of this government, either into the hands of a congressional obligarchy or of a Presidential Caesarism. Let us now light the calumet of peace, and smoke it with Greeley, Trumbull, Schurz, Brown and other reform Republicans." Something of that sort must soon be done, or we will wander in the wilderness for a longer time than did the children of Israel.

The Shelby *Banner* is reliably informed that Allen Bettis, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Cleveland county, was arrested by a squad of Federal cavalry, at his home, on Wednesday of last week, carried to Yorkville, S. C., and put in jail. How is this? The writ of *habeas corpus* is not suspended anywhere in North Carolina, and yet our citizens are arrested by military authority, and incarcerated in the prisons of another State.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* learns that Judson Frost, son of V. A. Frost, of Raleigh, was killed at Mintgomery, Ala., on the 6th inst., in the following singular manner:—On the evening in question, at about 6 o'clock, the radicals of Montgomery were holding a meeting on a public square of that city rejoicing over the election news, and were using an anvil in lieu of a cannon in firing a salute. The anvil burst and a fragment struck young Frost, (who was quietly passing by on the sidewalk,) in the left side, near the heart killing him instantly.

The Hickory Tavern *Eagle* records a fatal accident which occurred on the 2nd [illegible] the household of Rev. R. L. Abernethy, President of Rutherford College, Burke county. Mr. A's. son Gorman, aged about fourteen years, was accidentally shot through the chest by a gun in the hands of a younger brother of some eight or nine years of age. The young victim expired about four hours after receiving the wound.

The Battleboro *Advance* thinks our next Governor ought to be a farmer, or a man closely identified with the industrial interests of the State, and nominates Jesse H. Powell. Esq., of Edgecombe county.—Mr. Powell, before the war, was a States Rights Whig, during the war a patriot, and since the war he has firmly held ot the principles of the Conservative Democracy.

The Asheville *Citizen* thus gets off a little fun at the expense of Judge Cloud:—The Judge had been for several days somewhat "out of sorts," owing to an effort on his part (as he told us confidentially and of which we do not intend to speak) to withdraw his affections from two or three old sweethearts down in his circuit, and bestow them upon a "rosy lass" of the mountains. He says he has succeeded in the matter, and is now "on the mend."

The State Council of the Friends of Temperance met at Franklinton, N. C., on the 8th inst. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year: Rev. Paul J. Carroway, president; R. H. Whitaker, secretary; Geo. Whitley, treasurer; P. D. Moore, conductor; Z. T. Broughton, sentinel.

The Wilmington *Journal* learns that Mr. John Moore, of Lumberton, became involved in an affray at Laurinsburg on the night of the 7th inst., and was severely stabbed. Next morning he was found lying near the railroad track, having been apparently injured by a passing train.—His injuries are considered fatal.

The Wilmington *Star* of last Saturday, says: Gen. J. M. Leach, of Davidson county, arrived in this city on Thursday evening. His visit [illegible] purpose of removing to the family burying ground in Davidson the remains of his lamented son, who, it will be remembered, was drowned some two years since at one of the Sounds below this city, while in bathing.

Dr. A. M. Nesbit was fatally burned at a charcoal pit in Rowan county recently, and last week he died from his injuries.

The Greensboro *Patriot* says an immense number of partridges have been and are now being shipped from that section.

Pike, formerly of the Raleigh *Standard*, is now at Augusta, Maine. He was a miserable, corrupt radical, but a confounded good editor.

In Rutherford county corn is selling at from 41 to 42½ cents per bushel, and fat hogs at 5 cents per pound gross.

A French Company has purchased the Russ plantation near Raleigh, and are settling their families thereon.

Ice formed in Illinois on the 4th inst., one inch thick.

GENERAL NEWS.

The mail stage between Wyckenburg and La Paz, Arizona, was attacked a few nights since by a band of Apache Indians, and plundered. The driver, John Letz, and two passengers on the box with him were killed. Three male passengers inside were also killed. Two others, Wm. Prescott and Miss Mollie Sheppard were wounded, but escaped to the chapparel, and finally reached Wyckenburg.—The names of the passengers killed are Fred'k Shohalur, F. W. Loring, U. P. Solomon, P. W. Hamel and C. S. Adams. The latter was scalped.

A terrible disaster occurred to the whaling fleet in the Arctic Ocean in September. Thirty-three ships were hemmed in by floating mountains of ice, and the crews, numbering some twelve hundred men had barely time to escape to that portion of the fleet which was beyond danger, before the ice closed in, crushing the thirty-three doomed vessels like egg-shells.

A Miss Briel, of Richmond, Va., who was in Europe during the late Franco-German war, has received from the Emperor William of Germany a splendid Cross of Honor, in recognition of the services rendered by her to the sick and wounded soldiers.

The New York *Tribune* confesses that the funding operations of Mr. Boutwell are a failure, and recommends that, before sending another bond abroad, to be hawked from banking-house to banking-house throughout Europe, he will just try to fund the bulk of the debt at home.

A conflagration broke out in Chattanooga, on the morning of the 11th inst., at one o'clock, ard in a short time, one and a half squares of buildings in the business part of the city were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

The "Pilgrim's Progress" by John Bunyan has been translated into Chinese, and one of the illustrations represents Christian with a pigtail!

On Tuesday, the Legislature of Georgia elected, by an overwhelming majority, Hon. Thos. M. Norwood, Conservative, to the U. S. Senate.

Senator Brownlow, of Tennessee, publishes his letter to the President, recommending the removal of E. C. Camp, U. S. District Attorney for East Tennessee, who has since been reinstated, on the ground that he is believed to use his office for personal emolument, and needlessly institutes many prosecutions which are dismissed on the payment of costs. If these are just grounds for removal, we should not wonder if a great many other United States District Attorneys held their offices by a tickiish tenure.

Radical defalcations have become so numerous and of such ordinary occurrence, that the most stupendous of them barely elicits a passing notice. When first discovered they create a slight ripple of the waters and then it is all over. Some time since, one of the officials in the New York post office was found to be a defaulter to the tune of $115,000. No arrest was made, and the other day his horse property, consisting of some twelve or fifteen fancy horses, was sold at auction, and the genteel thief was "around and about" among the purchasers, merry as a lark, and expatiating extensively upon the merits of his stock. So we go.

Republican Governors have a way of getting into trouble. Holden, of North Carolina, was impeached and removed. Butler was impeached for fraud and corruption in office in Nebraska. Davis has been disgraced in Texas. Bullock has stampeded from Georgia to avoid impeachment. Governor Austin, of Minnesota, is now charged with having taken a bribe of $5,000. And now Governor Scott, of South Carolina is charged with fraudulently issuing State bonds to the amount of $20,000,000.

A despatch from Washington city, dated 9th inst., appears in the New York *Sun* of the next day, as follows: "The Washington organ of the Democracy, after consultation with several prominent Democratic leaders, has decided to oppose any formal nomination by the Democracy for President and Vice-President, provided the anti-Grant Republicans will put a ticket in the field, and indicate a willingness to support even Charles Sumner." We doubt the correctness of this despatch, or, at least, a portion of it.

Gen. Sherman and Col. Audenried, of the U. S. Army, left for a six months' tour in Europe, on last Saturday. They had in tow, Fred. D. Grant, the son of the President, who is to show off at the various European Courts, after the style of visiting princes. In order that the public treasury may bear the expenses of the three travellers, it is pretended that they are sent to inspect the military improvements, and fortresses of Europe, for the benefit of this country,

A good instance of "sharp practice" is that of a man in Ohio, who was acquitted of murder on a plea of insanity. He had secured his lawyers by giving them a mortgage on his farm; but now repudiates the mortgage on the ground that he was insane when he made it, according to the showing of these same lawyers.

A clergyman at Council Bluff, Iowa, has made a new new departure in the matter of "hitching up" folks. He has swept away the old established rules of marrying for a fee, and announces that he shall hereafter marry by weight, charging four cents per pound for the happy man, and two cents for the bride. The idea is a novel one.

Three children wandered into an abandoned mine near Pottsville, Pa., on the 12th inst., in quest of coal, and while gathering the scattered bits, a portion of the mine caved in upon them, suffocating them in a few moments.

There were 101 deaths from small-pox in Philadelphia for the week ending 11th inst., which is six more than the previous week. It is said that the number of cases is decreasing.

Heavy white frost in Charleston on the 11th, and yellow fever has disappeared.—Physicians are advising their patients to return to the city. The city Council have ordered a day of prayer and thanksgiving for the abatement of the disease.

A dreadful explosion was caused by fire-damp on the 9th inst., in a coal mine near St. Etienne, France, while the miners were at work. Twenty-two dead bodies were removed from the mine, and thirty are still in it.

On Wednesday night of last week, some sacrilegious villians broke into the Irvington, N. J., Episcopal Church, and carried off its carpets, cushions, books, and even the vestments of the pastor.

The parties who were implicated in the recent atrocious massacre of the Chinese, at Los Angeles, California, have been indicted by the grand jury. The presiding judge, in charging the grand jury, strongly urged their indictment.

The small-pox has suddenly made its dreaded appearance in all parts of the city of New York. The Board of Health has appointed a committee to urge the City Comptroller to furnish funds to enable the Board to check its progress.

Gen. Augur has been recalled from Salt Lake City and assigned to the command of the military department of Texas. It will be his duty to *bore* into those unregenerate Conservatives down there, who have just swept the State so grandly.

Some individual sent a communication to the Board of Health of Washington city, on last Friday night, asking the Board to abolish "all cripples, blear-eyed monstrosities, hunchbacks and lame legs, as they were a great nuisance, and injurious to the health of the community."

Grinnell, Iowa, a village fifteen years old, with a population of 2,000 to 3,000, has no bar-room. Every deed covenants that the purchaser shall not sell intoxicating beverages, nor allow them to be sold on the premises.

A man named William Wolf died in a New York Hospital on the 8th inst., from the effects of a quantity of quail shot which he had swallowed, by the advice of an old woman, to relieve constipation. A *post mortem* revealed two ounces of shot in his stomach, and several shot embedded in the intestines.

The number of insurance companies which have suspended because of losses by the Chicago fire, is fifty-seven.

A Mr. Sayler, of Vermont, has brought suit against his neighbor, Mr. Page, for giving his family the small-pox.

Oregon has an office-holder named Virtue, and we hope his name is not the only virtuous thing about him,

Heavy snow-storms are reported at various places in the New England States.

"Thunderation Samuel" is the name of an Indian fighter who is becoming quite famous on the frontiers.

A number of strong-minded women appeared at the polls in New York city on election day, and attempted to "vote their sentiments," but they were firmly repulsed except one, Mrs. Margaret A. Miller, who succeeded in polling her vote. Mrs. Miller is a large, powerful woman, and the election officers shrank in dismay before her huge proportions, muscular arms and brawny fists. She could have whipped them all in a twinkling if they had opposed her, and probably would have done it on the least provocation.

It is believed that the small-pox, which is now scourging some of the Northern cities, is attributable to the sale of buffalo robes pillaged from the camps of the Piegan and Blackfeet Indians, at the time they were so mercilessly massacred by Sheridan's soldiers. These Indians were sorely stricken with the disease two years ago. Since the massacre, several of the robes which fell into the hands of the government, have disappeared, and it is believed they have been brought east.

Col. David Stanton, who was elected Auditor General of Pennsylvania by the Republicans last month, died on the 5th inst. He had been suffering from facial erysipelas, and, to relieve the pain, injected a small quantity of morphine into his arm. This put him into a sleep from which he never woke again. His death may make another election necessary.

Two cars, containing U. S. army recruits, were thrown from the track of the Northern Missouri Railroad on the 11th inst., by reason of a broken rail. The cars were precipitated down an embankment, and sixteen of the soldiers killed. The recruits were on their way to Salt Lake City.

The Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad has been leased to the Pennsylvania Central road. This gives the Pennsylvania Central 498 miles of road in New Jersey, 68 miles of canal, several ferries, and the Delaware bridge. Where will this gigantic and apparently insatiable monopoly stop? It is gobbling up everything, far and near.

The returns from the Mississippi election held on the 7th inst., indicate the following as the political complexion of the new Legislature: Senate—Republicans 24, Conservatives 12. House—Republicans 61, Conservatives 53, doubtful 2. This is a heavy Conservative gain. In the last Legislature, the Conservatives had only 7 in the Senate and 25 in the House.

"Indian Joe," a Piute medicine man, well known among the whites, was recently stoned to death by his tribe, having failed to restore to health two sick Indians. The practice of medicine among the Indians evidently has some unpleasant features.

The famine in Persia continues, and the accounts from that stricken country are heartrending. Thousands are still perishing for want of food, and there is no way to get it to them. There is no mode of conveyance except by loading horses, camels or mules, and the distance over vast mountain ranges and arid plains is so great that the animals cannot carry even enough for their own sustenance on the route.

In less than a week the citadel of Quebec, Canada, for the first time since the conquest of that country from the French will be left without a single Englis[illegible] dier within its walls. In a few [illegible] the forts, military [illegible] will be handed [illegible] erumen[illegible]

A piano [illegible] and after [illegible] licemen [illegible] cued, but most [illegible] jured.

The negroes in the West [illegible] tually going back into cannibalism. [illegible] long since, a negro man was arrested in Jamaica, for killing a little boy and drinking his warm blood; and now comes a still more horrible story from Hayti. The telegraph reports that a negro woman of Jacmel in that island is under arrest for having killed, cooked and eaten twenty-six children!

The Supreme Court of New York decides that the Montauk Indians are trespassers on the lands on Long Island, which were supposed to belong to them, and which had come down to them from generation after generation. Thus several thousand acres of valuable land are handed over to the speculators. And the Indians are robbed, as usual.

By a singular accident, a locomotive and three men were precipitated into the river at Chicago, on the 9th inst. A tug-boat struck against the railroad bridge and swung it partially open just as the locomotive was crossing. One of the men was drowned and another seriously injured.

Ten persons were seriously injured on the 9th inst., by a railroad accident near Liberty, Indiana. The train was thrown from the track by a cow, and the engine, tender, baggage, passenger and sleeping cars were wrecked.

The Federal grand jury at Baltimore has indicted eighteen persons alleged to have been concerned in the great whisky-ring frauds in that city. There is quaking and anguish of soul in the radical household, for lo! they are all of that tribe.

Gustavus Koseken, one of the most iminent mechanicians of Vienna, recently committed suicide because he could not produce an exact model of the famous automatic clock at Strasbourg.

George Henderson, a convicted horse-thief, escaped from the jail at Staunton, Va., on the night of the 10th inst., after stabbing the attendant who had taken him his supper.

The Southern Claims Commission closed its sessions on the 15th inst., in order to prepare its report for Congress. It is expected that the sessions will be resumed in December.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson is to go to Columbia, S. C., to defend the prisoners arrested by the military, and who are to be tried at the next term of the U. S. Court.

Hine, the absconding teller of the Mahaive Bank, Mass., and who robbed that institution of a heavy amount, was arrested last week in San Francisco, and most of the plunder recovered.

A man named Jones, living in San Francisco, recently quarrelled with his mother-in-law, left the house in a rage, and meeting his father-in-law in the street, killed him.

The small-pox has made its appearance in a violent form in the western part of New Jersey, and especially in the counties bordering on the Delaware river.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father on the 9th inst., by S. S. Jones, Mr. W. H. Davis, to Miss Mary C. Blackburn, daughter of Harvey Blackburn, Esq., all of Davidson County.

In Raleigh, on the 8th inst., by Rev. Dr. R. S. Mason, Mr. Robert H. Jones. and Miss Sue O'B. Branch, eldest daughter of the late Gen. L. O'B. Branch.

In Statesville, on the 8th inst., by E. B. Stimson, Esq., Mr. Dover H. Bost and Mrs. Mary J. Kent.

THE MARKETS.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 17, 1871.

Provisions.			
Bacon	12½@ 15	Chop	2
Lard	15@	Bran	1½
		Grain.	
Pork	9@10	Wheat	1 50@1 60
Beef	4@10	Corn	65 @ 70
Veal	5@ 8	" (old)	00@0 00
Mutton	6@ 8	Rye	75@ 90
Butter	25@00	Oats	60@ 00
Flour	4 @4½	Peas	75@ 85

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Danville, Nov. 14.

Receipts very light, market animated, with an upward tendency for all working grades.

Lugs—Common, Red	$5 00 to $7 00
" Good working	6 00 to 8 00
" Com'n, Bright	8 00 to 12 00
" Fine, "	15 00 to 30 00
Extra lots higher.	
Leaf—Common Red	8 00 to 10 00
" Good	10 00 to 12 00
" Good, rich, waxy	12 00 to 18 00
" Common Bright	15 00 to 30 00
" Good, "	25 00 to 40 00
" Fine, "	40 00 to 60 00
" Extra fine lots	60 00 to 75 00

The latter in demand, and eagerly sought after.

New York, Nov. 14.—Cotton, 18¾ a 19¾ Flour, 6 85 to 7 55; Corn, 78 a 78½. Wheat, 0 00 a 000; Gold, 112; Bonds, N. C. old, 37 a 38, new 19 a 00.

Baltimore, Nov. 14.—Cotton 18¾ a 19½ Flour 6 25 a 7 50; Wheat, $1 60 a $1 62; Corn white, 70 a 73, yellow, 00 a 72; Oats, 46 a 00, Bacon, 8¼ a 8¾; Whisky, 93 a 93½; Lard 10 a 10½.

Richmond, Nov. 14.—Wheat, $1 52 a 1 65; Corn 67 a 72; Oats 58 a 00; Flour, extra, $0 00 a $0 00 per barrel.

Norfolk, Nov. 14.—Bacon, sides, 8¾ a 9; Corn 73 a 80. Flour $6 75 a $8 50.

Charlotte, Nov. 13.—Bacon 11 a 11½; Flour, 3 75 a 4 25; Corn, 75 a 80; Oats, 70 a 75. Wheat, $0 00 a $0 00; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00;

Fayetteville, Nov. 9.—Bacon 11 a 15; Flour, $7 00 a $8 00; Corn $1 10 a $1 20; Oats, 85; Rye, $1 10; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 15; Whisky, $2 25; Brandy, $2 50.

Petersburg, Nov. 14.—Flour $6 50 a $8 50; Wheat, red, $1 25 a $1 65, white $1 45 a $1 75; Corn, 65 a 70; Bacon, hog round 13 a 13½; Whisky, $0 00; Brandy $240 a $3 00

Yadkin Valley Nursery.

THE attention of Planters is called to our large and fine **FRUIT TREES and VINES,** for the *Fall and Spring* planting, consisting of

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Persons desiring Catalogues, can have them by applying to the Proprietor at Vienna, Forsyth County, N. C.

Nov. 17, 1871.-46-3m. A. E. CONRAD.

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[illegible] **Winter Goods**

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[illegible] DS,

[illegible] rsted Goods' [illegible] and styles, [illegible] and Sheetings

[illegible] EAR.

[illegible] fered in the way of Cloths, [illegible] and Tweeds. Ready Made Overcoats, Shirts, a large stock, Knit Shirts and Drawers, Shawls, Blankets, &c., &c.

NOTIONS.

A well selected variety, consisting of Ladies Shawls, double and single, of every description; Scarfs, Nubias and Hoods; Children's Fancy Stockings, and in fact, almost everything that can be inquired for in this class of goods.

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A fine assortment, selected with great care, from the best manufactories.

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We have secured a very fine stock of Upper and Sole Leather, from the very best tanners of Davidson, Yadkin and Forsyth counties. Always a good stock of Hemlock Leather on hand. Shoemaker's Findings, &c., &c.

HATS and CAPS,

of the latest styles and in great variety.

DRUGS, MEDICINES and DYE-STUFFS,

warranted to be unadulterated.

WINDOW GLASS,

by the pane or box.

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Having had considerable experience in the Hardware trade, we flatter ourselves that we have secured the finest stock ever brought to this market. Builders, Cabinet-Makers and others will find it to their interest to call upon us, before purchasing elsewhere.

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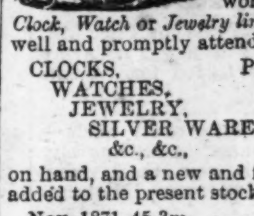

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Nov. 1871-45-3m. P. D. HEADLEY.

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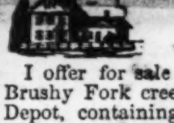

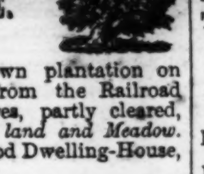

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These Instruments have been before the Public for nearly Thirty Years, and upon their excellence alone attained an unpurchased pre-eminence, which pronounces them unequalled in

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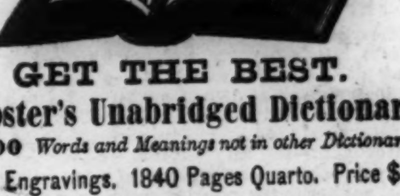
Oct. 20, 1871-42-6m



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LAST WEEK, a young black and white Flea Dog, short legged, rather long haired, with a bushy tail. Any information concerning the dog thankfully received and suitably rewarded at the SALEM MILL.

Nov. 10, 1871-45-

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

DESIRABLY SITUATED on POPLAR STREET. J. G. VEACH.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 20, 1871.-42-tf.

The Evening Hearthstone.

Gladly now we gather round it,
For the toiling day is done,
And the gray and solemn twilight
Follows down the golden sun.
Shadows lengthen on the pavement,
Stalk like giants through the gloom,
Wander past the dusky casement,
Creep around the firelit room.
Draw the curtain, close the shutters,
Place the slippers by the fire;
Though the rude wind loudly mutters,
What care we for wind-spirit's ire?

What care we for outward seeming?
Fickle fortune's frown or smile?
If around us love is beaming,
Love can human ills beguile!
'Neath the cottage roof and palace,
From the peasant to the king,
All are quaffing from life's chalice
Bubbles that enchantment bring.
Grates are glowing music flowing
From the lips we love the best;
Oh, the joy, the bliss of knowing
There are hearts whereon to rest!

Hearts that throb with eager gladness—
Hearts that echo to our own—
While grim care and haunting sadness
Mingle ne'er in look or tone.
Care may tread the halls of daylight,
Sadness haunt the midnight hour.
But the weird and witching twilight
Brings the glowing hearthstone's dower.
Altar of our holiest feelings!
Childhood's well-remembered shrine;
Spiritry earnings—soul-revealings—
Wreaths immortal round thee twine.

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Dr. P. T. KEENE having just returned from Ecuador and brought with him a quantity of the *genuine Cundurango Bark*, secured through the official recommendation and assistance of His Excellency the President of Ecuador, and the Government of that Republic, we are prepared to fill orders for it to a limited extent, and at a price about one-quarter of that which the cost of the first very small supply compelled us to charge.

A *spurious* article is now advertised and sold as Cundurango. We have, at a considerable expense, and with the co-operation of the authorities of Loja, the province where the plant grows, so directed the channel of our supply as to ensure that none but the *genuine article* shall be sold by us; and we particularly call the attention of the public, for their protection, to this fact.

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LIVER AND SPLEEN, ENLARGEMENT OR OBSTRUCTION OF INTESTINES, URINARY, UTERINE, OR ABDOMINAL ORGANS, POVERTY OR A WANT OF BLOOD, INTERMITTENT OR REMITTENT FEVERS, INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER, DROPSY, SLUGGISH CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD, ABSCESSES TUMORS, JAUNDICE, SCROFULA, DYSPEPSIA, AGUE AND FEVER AND THEIR CONCOMITANTS

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☞ Call and examine our stock.

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A better assortmen[illegible] kept. Fur, Wool, S[illegible] ble for old men, youn[illegible] fancy men, and all sorts o[illegible]

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We call particular attention to above partial enumeration of our stock.

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PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., April 14, 1871. 14-tt

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TO CONFORM TO
REDUCTION OF DUTIES.
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☞ Send for our New Price List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers.
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AT LOWER PRICES. **Calicoes at 6¼, 8 and 10 cents.** Fine and Neat **DRESS GOODS** cheaper than the cheapest.
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Our best hand-made SHOES are warranted superior in *Style and Quality* to any in this market. J. L. FULKERSON.
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MALTESE COLLARS,
CLUNY and THREAD LACE & EDGINGS.
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WILL find the great THEA-NECTAR just what they want, or have their money refunded. Try it, it is cheap.
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EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP and
Fine MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,
Call on
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Best Radiant Oil!
112 fire test. We keep only the best.
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TRY OUR FINE CEYLON 8 O'CLOCK BREAKFAST COFFEE.
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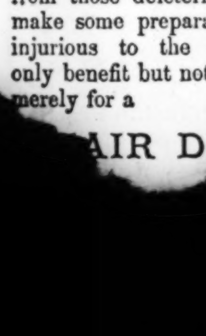
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

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[illegible]d so desirable. [illegible]e, it does [illegible]
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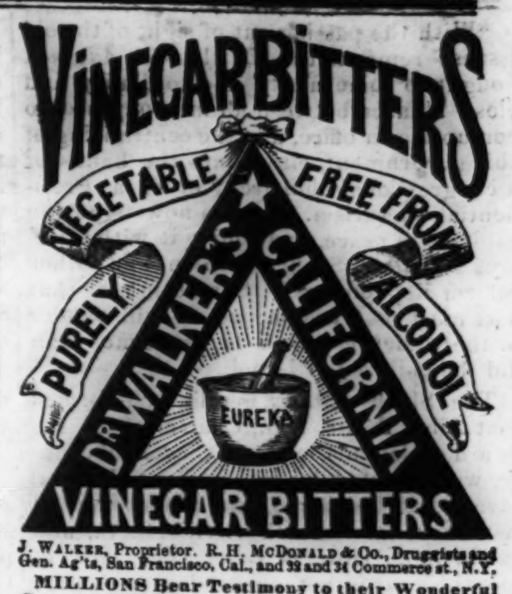

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